



# Journal of Music,

and



## MUSICAL VISITOR.



Vol. 5. \$1 50 cts. in advance.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 20, 1846.

New Series, No. 2.

### Terms to Vol. Fifth.

ONE DOLLAR FIFTY CENTS per annum,—twenty-four numbers,—to single subscribers.

Three copies to Postmasters and Clergymen, for 2 dollars. Current money in any State or Territory, will be taken in payment. TERMS IN ADVANCE.

Communications directed to H. W. DAY, to whom all monies from Agents and others must be sent—Post Paid.

Publishing Office, No. 8, Court Square, Boston.

24 Numbers for \$1.50.

### TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

For one insertion, one square or less, \$1. One column \$3. For a second insertion half the above prices.

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS for one square or less \$10. Payment for transient advertisements in advance.

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1846,

BY H. W. DAY.

In the Clerk's office of the District Court of Massachusetts.

### Poetry.

[From Neal's Saturday Gazette.]

#### Serenade.

BY LIEUT. A. T. LEE, U. S. A.

Oh! wake from thy dreaming,  
The starlight is beaming,  
And drinking the dew from the bud and the bough:  
Oh! wake from thy sleeping,  
For fond eyes are keeping  
Their watch with the heavens that smile o'er thee now.  
The heart that is lonely—  
That sighs for thee only;  
But kindles to joy when it feels thou art near;  
Then treat not with spurning  
The lip that is burning  
To tell all it feels to thy listening ear.

Oh! come with thy lover,  
The green boughs will cover  
Our way through the glen where the winds are at rest.  
There my steed on the prairie  
Is waiting to bear thee  
O'er flower and fern to a home in the west.  
Where we'll love all life's sadness,  
In bright dreams of gladness,  
Forget all the past in the joys of to-day:  
And never—Oh! never,  
Till Death bids us sever,  
Lend a breath of our love to the wing of decay.

#### Applause.

O popular applause! what heart of man  
Is proof against thy sweet, seducing charms?  
The wisest and the best feel urgent need  
Of all their caution in thy gentlest gales;  
But swelled into a gust—who then, alas!  
With all his canvass set, and inexpert,  
And therefore heedless, can withstand thy power?  
Praise from the shriveled lips of toothless bald  
Decrepitude, and in the looks of lean  
And craving poverty, and in the bow  
Respectful of the smutch'd artificer,  
Is oft too welcome, and may much disturb  
The bias of the purpose. How much more  
Poured forth by beauty splendid and polite,  
In language soft as adoration breathes!  
Ah, spare your idol! think him human still.  
Charms he may have but he has frailties too!  
Dote not too much, nor spoil what ye admire.

COWPER.

N. B. The following statements will appear to many of our readers incredible—and no wonder if clergymen, and all others, so far as we know—who were present, expressed their astonishment, saying "that they could not have believed such a thing of Mr. Mason." These things transpired immediately before the face and eyes of a large portion of those in the house—and if we had a disposition, it would be folly to mistake any circumstance.

### MR. MASON'S CLASS CONTINUED.

Tuesday, Aug. 25.

SCENE 2d. Mr. Mason gave out on Monday, that he should lecture on Tuesday between 10 & 11 o'clock A. M., "on the Boston Academy." It was supposed that he would relieve the public in relation to the charges which have been made in various papers, against him and the Academy. Several of the members of his class accordingly applied to us to attend the next day, and take off his lecture in short hand so that all due justice might be administered in considering the claims of the Boston Academy.

Being an old member, we were admitted and took a seat. We soon caught Mr. Mason's eye with a frown that would have had a bad effect on milk in those hot days. Seeing our note book out and pencil faithfully recording, he sputtered at length, on some questions which had been proposed. Among other remarks he said he hoped the Ladies would all come forward and if any nuisances were present, that they would be removed. In the meantime, cogitating in what "arthly" way he should get rid of the short hand reporter. Probably—says he to himself—how shall I get him out. I hate him because he reports the truth and I fear it; and as the Irishman said when the Judge told him that, justice should certainly be done, "Faith, that's what I am afraid of." If I attempt to expell him, they will say that it is (as well they may) an old grudge. I'll send Mr. Webb, because he is under my thumb, and will excite sympathy against Day. Ah, that's it, probably said the old gentleman (down in those deep recesses where malignity corrodes the feelings of humanity and turns men into an other order of beings.)

Just at this supposed moment Mr. Mason stepped to Mr. Webb—they whispered—the one nodded command, the other bowed obedience. Up gets Mr. Webb, with his hand on his mouth, probably biting his lips at the idea of so menial a service, and came to our seat. Stepping first on one side then on the other—he addressed the reporter who was as calm as a summer's eve.—"Mr. Day are you a member of this class?" "yes sir, I believe I am," was the reply. "What right have you here?" "I came by your invitation." Was the reply "What invitation?" "The public notice which called all the old members of the class together of which I am one, and promised them all the privileges of the present occasion!" (1.) "well I shall deprive you of that right on my own authority. WE LOWELL MASON and little (1.) consider you a traducer." (2.) I wish you would leave the house. A reason for such a request was desired.

(1.) In view of his conduct, we conceive that Mr. Mason acted the part of knave—a dastardly, and ILL BRED man, since, to invite a man (no exceptions were made, in the public call for the old and new members of the class,) publicly, to attend on an exercise—and to refuse him a seat, is to break one's word: to be mean and contemptible. If the notice emanated from other authority, then he is guilty of assuming power, which did not belong to him, of BASE INTOLERANCE.

(NOTE 2.) "WE." This shows where Mr. Webb's instructions came from. It is melancholy, that a man like him should be submissive to such domination, "Traducer." Who did Mr. Webb call a hypocrite, as follows—"I consider him a perfect hypocrite, a perfect hypocrite."—I consider him a PERFECT HYPOCRITE. Concerning whom did Mr. Webb, make that declaration, a few years since, when we called upon him at his own house, to endeavor to reconcile him to Lowell Mason?

And not to us only, but to others, who will testify of these assertions.

And now, poor man, is he or is he not a servile dupe, going at the

Mr. Webb said he should give no reason or "for no reason." "He wished we would leave the house." It was urged that we had a lawful right, and the reason was required. Being near the middle of the house, many heard all that was said—all being very still. Mr. Mason's rage at this moment grew more fierce, and in a very loud voice broke in on the interest of occasion by saying "Mr. Webb GET a police officer and put him out doors if he will not go without." I consider him a public nuisance, a public defamer" (3) We now arose and turning to reply, had proceeded so far as to say "we shall—" when the same voice made the capacious temple ring in a most angry and vociferous tone,—"SILENCE!! SILENCE!!" we then proceeded to answer very distinctly—"We shall see by and by who is a public nuisance!!"

How he could boil with more rage is not easy to conceive. (4.)

We however concluded that it would be better to leave and accordingly, stepped out into the isle, and as we advanced toward the door, maintained with Mr. Webb our right to remain and urged the injustice of the proceeding. And now again the house resounded with the same fiendish voice, (5.) calling on the "gentlemen" in the house to "put HIM OUT DOORS!!"

BAH! We turned again and now all was silent—his terrible command did not shake—himself—for surely nobody else shook: we proceeded—to say, that "no man in the house would make such an attempt, as we were to well known for that—" Mr. Webb—most humbly and patiently waiting until we finished and turning again—passed on toward the door—Mr. Webb desiring that we would leave the house as soon as possible—and we on our part requesting to know the reason.

Now for the crisis of this remarkable event, which stamps everlasting—on the name of Lowell Mason—Poor man how could he help it, there he sat—shure enough. Had his stool become a cushion of thorns he scarcely could have jumped quicker—he made his way down the steps—not always true that large bodies move slow;—what a picture—some half rising their eyes grew longest perpendicularly—O those eyes, those eyes and that incarnate something—coming down the isle—hair on end—arms extended—e-

bidding of his Lord! Mr. Johnson, whose ignorance in every branch of education, particularly in Harmony, makes us unwilling to mention his name in connection with Mr. Webb's, is placed before him, because a mere tyro with a strong will, must sit on Pa's knee, and a superior, because so docile, can be placed any where. Are not these facts?

A man who goes so far, as to call another hard names, and then is soon after reconciled, must have been very weak minded and greatly mistaken the truth, or else he uttered what was actually false. If he tells the truth he did wrong to retract. Let Mr. Webb get out of this dilemma, the best way he can.

"Traducer." Now as to this charge, it is false in all respects. A traducer is a false calumniator. Let him, or Mr. Mason, either of them, point their finger to a sentence we have written, or a remark we have made that is false, and we will acknowledge our error.

We have honestly, and conscientiously, called in question his money making designs. The assembling of young men, and the publishing of books under false pretenses.

It some how has happened that he has lost all the Schools. We then saw, the bear robbed of her whelps. It appears also that his books did not sell so well, and now a misers rage was excited.

(3) Here is the man without disguise. Here in a public manner, and in plaine words, he is evidently exerting the same influence he has exerted in a private way, ever since he first found that we intended to take up our abode in his dominions.

With a man who wears two faces to suit convenience, we were deceived for a while.

That a man in a rage, an inveterate and unsuccessful enemy should vent his spleen and anger in any kind of terms is no strange thing.

(4.) Poor thing, he supposed he could enforce SILENCE by his hideous voice. Pity, pity that he could not sit in the pope's chair. He trembles at our threats. He foams in giving utterance to his "bulls." He wars against the truth and must fall.

(5.) We leave it for those to say who were there, if this representation be not just. Was it not the voice of a MAD MAN? He was not pleased—he was not in fun—he was MAD.



ven his very fingers stuck out to every point of the compass—mouth a little open—face “pale as a sheet”—and the very image of something in his eye, we don't like to name—pacing, for a fat horse cannot trot—Mr. Webb—poor creature shrunk away at his approach! and we have not heard of him since. A full moment!!! this monster *person* within one yard!!!! And now—the trembling hands seized our shoulders and quickening our pace shoved us out and slammed the door. Poor old door—why so insult thy green brize and iron hinges. The same biped and hair-on-end—trembling and raging THING—went back—exclaiming “I have got a passage of scripter—I've got a passage of scripter, where's the Bible!” give me a bible!! (5) He then run up the stairs and hunted in the seats of the choir, then round behind the organ to find a “bible—a bible for he had a passage of scripture.” Holy man or devil which? He found a bible; but he could not find his passage of scripture. Did he turn or PAW over the leaves? He could not find the first chapter of Job. Does he know where the seventh commandment is? Did that ever strike him on any particular occasion? (hush). Well—he said “he could give it in substance—‘The sons of the Lord’ said he ‘came together and Satan (Day) came also. And then an earthquake of stamping hissing and clapping made the house shake. Tragical scene this. Look at this old man—about 60 years of age—He ceases a moment and lo! a little voice from the audience, ventured to say “We don't like this Daylight.” Were it not for ephany madness to ridicule, the old Incarnate might have said in the language of Cuffee “You spress my mind zactly.” The pretended devil being ejected, the house became noisy—and boisterous. But what next? when satan leads a man to an act of rashness, he is always at hand with lies to cover his default. He—we are told opened his mouth like the dragon upon the woman, and said that we had applied to join the Academy and they would not listen to the request. If Lowell Mason did make such a remark we here take OUR opportunity though we are sorry to say, that he is a PUBLIC LIAR. We challenge him to prove any such thing. When we first came to Boston, we like many others, found out the deception about this humbug institution. Some years since, we commenced opening the eyes of community on the matter showing by incontrovertible articles that the whole affair found its SOURCE in Lowell Mason's head and emptied into his pocket. We were often urged to join the choir when in existence, and as often refused. All these things we can prove by credible witnesses. We are informed that he made a similar statement in regard to the Handel and Haydn Society, if so,—it was a BASE LIE, as the vice president of that Society will testify. If Mr. Mason made such statements—his word is scarcely better than the most infamous scoundrel that has a being. Contemptible man—with the doors closed—no one to report him but per memory, and “silence, silence,” imposed on any who might question his truthfulness, he could say what he pleased. How cowardly! how does this show him self condemned. How does it show the truth of all that has been said in the public papers.

Such is his policy, we conclude, after some years acquaintance.

Mr. Johnson, who is considered in the city to act as Mr. Mason's “runner”—to bark when he says sterbo, followed soon after, in yarns of his own fabrication. Poor little fellow, a cat's paw of Mr. Mason's.—Well—indeed in Park Street Vestry did he say just before the Gazette came out, “we must get up something or we shall all go down.” What a courageous animal—to growl in his master's cause!—To crow after he has retreated into the coop!! Great warriors (says) in the chimney corner—moral hardihood to assail a man's name—but dumb or terrified at his presence. Great defence of the Boston Academy, that no one is allowed to hear! Wonderful way to enlighten the public, after first having driven away the reporter!! Was not this pretended explanation of the Boston Academy a mere farce? Did Mr. Mason answer the charges brought against him and this humbug institution, in the public papers? That the name is used by way of false pretence, or so as to make a false impression? That there was no such a thing in existence as a Boston Academy of Music, in the common meaning of the term? that the great bustle about the Boston Academy and class after all, is nothing, or little more than a “trick of the trade,” to sell books by “harnessing up a team” of young men to act in the capacity of teachers, whether fit or unfit for the calling? Probably not. It is therefore taken for granted, that he could not remove them. He probably saw that his “roundabout” remarks would only do for the young men, but would not satisfy a discriminating public and therefore was unwilling they should be reported. The columns of this paper have been and are now—free to him to refute the charges above referred to.

(5) Was this not horrible! When Satan on a certain occasion noted scripture, he was modest about it. But for a man in a rage to do violence to the Sacred Scriptures, approaches to blasphemy.

Soon after the above tragical circumstance—a large number of his class came to our office and urged a prosecution on our part. In an hour \$115, by the members were raised and more promised if necessary, to make a public example of a man so lost to decency and order;—as it was ascertained by legal council, that he had rendered himself liable in two distinct suits. We express our gratitude to the gentlemen who were so incensed, at such outrage on law and order: but on the ground that sending a constable to remove the offender in the midst of a concert, thus putting him to shame, would seem more like revenge than the prosecution of justice, we delayed proceedings to show him mercy on these points, because we owe him no ill-will. And moreover, because he seems to be working out his own disrepute. A man whose unbounded avarice, selfishness and ambition is as a fire in his bosom, while he is daily becoming more unpopular, is to be pitied.

The class broke up as we are informed in a confused state—the last meeting there being only a dozen or two present.

Look at the catalogue! the old members have ceased to attend, the true reason will be conceived. A large number of names are down of children from the public schools! Another class of names appear which have not been here. Another class of persons who received tickets free, only came in occasionally. Another class of names appear, of persons who belong to Messrs Baker and Woodbury's class, and who left Mr. Mason's some time since—and who merely passing the door, were numbered as members. Our first estimate that 50 persons paid is probably doubtful. Thus it seems, the class is really diminishing while by the aid of the names of boys and girls, the number total is about the same as usual. Lectures are spoke of in disrespectful terms—as stale, meagre;—particularly those in Harmony, one and another of the class saying, that he (Mr. Johnson) “didn't know any thing.” This comment we conclude to be very correct judging from his limited opportunities.

AN INSULT INDEED.—The next day, in company with several others, we met the same incarnate thing opposite the Marlboro' Hotel. He put his face up into ours and affected a kind of winning smile. As we have often thought of the remark of Gen. Washington, that he would not be out done by an Indian in politeness, we did not treat the approach with disdain, though we were astonished that he would one day drive us out doors as a devil—and the next coax a friendly salutation. One of our company said that he ought to have been knocked down in the gutter—another that he probably wished to make up.

### What we have been about,

OR,

#### ANSWERS TO A GREAT MANY QUESTIONS,

The first choir we had in the city, we resigned the charge of, at the end of three months, much to the regret of the most prominent members and to a large majority of the choir—for the simple reason—that the Committee of the church and congregation, told us when we engaged, that it was to establish a new order of things, at variance with a few members, who it was thought, did not keep pace with the age. They took offence at the committee, and a dislike to the leader, before he took the charge. It was unpleasant to undertake to lead a choir in that condition, but it increased to four times the number it had when we took it—and many of them left when we gave up the charge.

We have had 436—scholars in one school. This and others have continued most interesting and well attended, to the end.

Some years since we adopted the plan of having several schools meet together at the close. On these occasions we had great gatherings. Our success excited the spleen of one insignificant teacher. (He pretends to teach Harmony now as he has failed to raise schools in the society where he plays.) He reported that we had to put our three schools all together because they were so small, (about 300.)

We have always had one or more schools, and with the literary labor we have been obliged to perform, we could not well attend to more, though strongly solicited. For the last two or three years, we have had the Children of the Baptist churches under our care on public occasions, a task in deed. Mr. Mason formerly had them. At our last juvenile concert, a gentleman came forward and offered \$20 to have it repeated, the SECOND TIME, a thing not often if ever before done in the city.

We are now in the 5th volume of the Journal of Music; the labor of editing them all has been very considerable. We have in addition to this, prepared for the press, seven different works, having from 72 to 108 pages in each;—50,000 volumes of which have been sold. The vocal School is the most popular work of the kind for teachers. The Harp, we sell more of now than ever. The Numeral Harmony goes like wild fire in spite of Mr. Mason. We commenced a few years since in the city directly under the fire of Lowell Mason's batteries, and though in the line of

exciting prejudice a greater adept than he never existed, they made sad work with us for a while—we nevertheless have come into the possession of large founts of music and other type embracing a great variety; a press and all the other printing materials. Our works are all Stereotyped and we can print, or let it alone; or publish as much as we please, and Mr. Mason cannot prevent it. We have silenced some of his guns and we have an increasing array of friends, to aid and cheer us on. We have accumulated a handsome library. A change has been effected in our domestic condition, and now we find ourselves blest with a good “helpmate” and some less than a half dozen little prattlers who can sing and talk, and promise to do great things for Pa and Mother one of these says. We might have added above that we have assisted in editing three or four other important works. We have had charge of several other choirs and played two organs for a season. We have superintended a Sabbath School constantly twice each Sabbath for nearly seven years, and lectured once additional to children, parents and teachers, each Sabbath for five years,—except the season of playing the organ. Mainly on account of the Sabbath School and Meeting, we have been induced—at the earnest request of teachers and others, to refuse several other calls to lead choirs and to play the organ. At the present moment, we have applications from two churches—and are engaged to teach several Singing Schools, though it is doubtful whether we shall be able to teach more than two. A thousand other little things of mechanism have required our attention in establishing the printing, book binding and stereotyping business.

With devout thanksgiving we are permitted to say that our Sabbath School has been greatly blest. Not a few profess to have found the Pearl of great price, Amen.

The principal instrument that has figured in the circumstances above named, has been one of the most unworthy.

Once more. The first four years in the city, we had not the most distant idea of making music a profession, though we commenced the study of harmony in 1833 in college, and have taught Music for 15 years. For the information of Mr. Mason and his colleagues who oppose us so hard, we will say, that we have now quite an idea of doing a little something in Music one of these days.

Finally, what we have done, be it more or less, as a former member of Mr. Mason's choir said a few days since, has been done, against a tide of opposition, the current now moves slow, while we have added steam to our locomotion and multiplied our means to operate. Our friends ought to know these things. Our enemies we care nothing for. We are confident that the more boisterous they are, the more we shall triumph. For though we may be deceived we believe that the Lord is on our side.

### A HOLE IN THE EAR.

It is important to put a mark on a few individuals, Lowell Mason in particular, lest by and by when Day and Beal's sight singing method is introduced in all the schools and choirs in the country, they turn round and say as they undoubtedly will—“O, I always approved of the numeral system. It helped introduce it—I—I—have considered it the best method for years,” &c. &c. These very men will by and by be following in our wake—if they think any MONEY can be made out of it. It is for their interest now to oppose.

### Enemies

To Day and Beal's Sight Singing Numeral Method.

Lowell Mason, J. G. Webb, A. N. Johnson, Mason and Johnson's Gazette, and a few others who dare not maintain their independence.

### Honorable Distinctions.

Friends principally Teachers of the New Sight Singing Method.

Day and Beal, the inventors, L. M. Fulsom, Lowell; G. W. Lucas, Buffalo; H. Waters, Augusta; E. Rowell, Me.; E. S. Phelps, Il.; J. Maxim, Ms.; Wm. T. Hawkins, Me.; Albert Howard, Ms.; Ebenezer Dexter, Vt.; Otis L. Wood, Ms.; Wm. H. Gledhill, Me.; Elbert E. Shaw, Ms.; Caleb Cook, Ms.; Nathan Stores, Ms.; Samuel J. Bacon, Me.; A. R. Trowbridge, Me.; A. H. Baker, Vt.; Daniel Slate. A society of 50 members and friends too numerous to mention, in Boston.

A. B. Bigelow, N. Y.; A. P. Morgan, Me. After the battle is fought and the victory won, these gentlemen will have the honor of being the first to bless the country with a simple and comprehensive Musical Notation.

D. W. C. DICKSON.—We regret to hear of the loss sustained by Mr. Dickson, through the agency of an incendiary. If he will obtain subscribers, he may keep the pay for five volumes of the American Journal of Music, as a contribution, and we will send them as he shall direct.



## MUSICAL EXERCISE

IN BOSTON,

AUGUST 28, 1846.

Annual Session of DAY & BEAL'S CLASS OF TEACHERS, Together with a report of the Convention, duly attested.

This class met Aug. 28th agreeable to the call, and came to order at 10 o'clock A. M. The Hall was well filled, and Mr. G. W. Lucas appeared in a lecture of one hour and a half. He spoke in his usual impassioned style, of the glorious nature of music, its capacities and susceptibilities. Music as it now exists, in this country, more particularly Church Music was described and compared with what it was forty year ago, when, though the number of singers was comparatively less, the Music was of a higher order, and the teachers were more dignified and better understood the business than many who hail from the Boston Academy, bringing their deploras from professor (!) So and so. He then went on to show from a variety of well authenticated facts, that the degeneracy in Music was to be mainly attributed to the trashy issues of Lowell Mason, under the false pretense of its being sanctioned by a Musical Institution, which never had an existence. The degeneracy of teachers he attributed to the selfish policy of Lowell Mason, in collecting annually young men and sending them out to teach, while they were not only ignorant in every department of Music, but many of them, sadly deficient in the most common branches of an English Education. He criticised rather severely Mr. Mason's Mechanical style of teaching, and showed very forcibly, that there must be something beside Musical characters, Gramatically arrayed, to make Music. The folly of wasting so much time on the black board in dull unmeaning Rhythmical lessons, was clearly set forth. An idea as prominent and important was urged that *taste* must first be created in the minds of pupils, and cultivated. It was also shown that the machinery of Music was only secondary. It was also stated that a general prejudice was extending all over the "West" against the Boston Academy of Music, and that clergymen had intimated to him, that the fact, that a man hailed from "Mason's Class" was a sufficient reason for dismissing him without a hearing.

Some of Mr. Mason's particular friends looked as though they were not remarkably edified, though they were well instructed, some of the most distinguished professors of Music in the city, at the close, expressed their high gratification in listening to this lengthy and interesting address, which we have so meagrely described.

FRIDAY, 11 to 12 A. M.

The attention of this hour was given to a Lecture on the Old and New System of Notation, by Prof. Beal.

The lecturer proceeded in a very clear manner to enumerate the distinct steps—necessary to comprehend the beginning of the intellectual toil in reading Music the old way, and then, by comparison showed that when the Scale:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Do	re	me	fa	sol	la	se	do

was learned, any plain tune could be read at Sight in the New Method; whereas, in the Old Notation at this stage of progress, the pupil could not tell a single note. Again, when the lengths of notes were learned, tunes in every kind of Rhythm could be read at Sight—but in the Old System, at this stage of progress, the pupil would not know the name *do* or *re* &c. of a single note; while the pupil in the New Method properly understands every note and has all remaining time to practice. Whereas in the Old Method, he has not learned the staff of either cleff.

He next showed that while the pupil was learning to read one tune at Sight in the Natural key, he could learn twenty in different keys in the New way. At this point he referred to the absurdity of teaching a School the Scale by Numerals, as all must do, 1 do, 2 re, &c., and then directly throwing it away and using unmeaning characters called notes, any one of which may have seven different names in thirty different keys!! Much like showing a person how easy it was to ride in the cars and then starting him off on a journey on crutches (crotchets) cheers. He next referred to the fact that, each transposition the Old way was equal to the solution of a difficult problem, which not one in twenty understood. The difference at this point was enormous between the two systems, for in the New Method, transpositions are effected in the ear without thought! And after all, there was no practical utility in understanding the transpositions, except *merely* to find out the tonic. This, in the "Sight Singing Method" was marked over every tune.—Again, the solmization in different keys was unlike, or what amounted to that, in them all and in all the cleffs:—since to colocate the different keys which had the same solmization, and to learn to analyze quickly was no small effort. All this great labour—equal in mental toil to learning the French and German Languages, was *entirely superceded* by the New Notation, where notes in all keys and cleffs are the same. In the Old way notes were ever varying being liable to change of names by between two and three hundred circumstances, all of which must be bourne in mind and be familiar in the memory, or the pupil would be unable to read in all keys. The transpositions were difficult problems demonstrating a different solmization in each key.

The great difference in printing was strikingly set forth. To learn to set type the old way a compositor has a hard toil of a year and a half before him, so complicated is the fount. In the New Type a man can learn to set well in two days!—and one third or as much again can be printed on a page. Gentlemen in his Schools, on all kinds of instruments learned to play it with great facility in two evenings, in all keys. In quick passages, it was found a great deal easier to read than the Old Notation, for the voice and especially for instruments. This fact is very important as Mr. Beal has had some scores of players in his Schools. Our limits prevent the notice of other distinctions.

Recess of fifteen minutes.

A QUARTER PAST 12 to 1 o'clock, P. M.

Introductory Lecture, by H. W. DAY, A. M.

Mr. Day first proceeded to give a history of the system in this country. Fifteen years since he commenced teaching singing in Maine.

He was always in the habit of making a letter book for each School. These books grow larger and larger every year as he embodied the results of his observations practices and study. In 1837, while in the last part of his College course and during nearly a year after he graduated, he presented to a multitude of scholars (not less than 700 adult and juvenile) in the City of Washington and in Georgetown, D. C. about 150 large diagrams, painted in a neat style and embracing the

skeliton of a complete and thorough course of instruction in Music. Three Schools, continued seventy two evenings each, and one ninty six evenings.

Being urged very much by several gentlemen of excellent judgment and of high standing in society, members of these Schools, he concluded to transcribe the diagrams and put in the explanations as he had given them, with trifling alterations so as to render the work serviceable to teachers.

Soon after—in Boston, appeared "The Vocal School." In this work, lessons in Numerals are introduced very generally, on the Old Staff &c.

In Boston, he carried out one idea after another, during five years—until he got the present system perfected and now again—was urged to publish. A gentleman came forward, who has rendered him essential service on different occasions, and offered to supply funds. The elements of the Numeral Harmony were nearly prepared, when Mr. Beal, with whom he was formerly acquainted, came from New York, to see about publishing a New System of Music. In a short time it was discovered that they had made similar improvements and arrived at the same conclusion. The result was an agreement to publish together.

Here the lecturer was particular to remark—that the Numeral System was in all respects ORIGINAL with them. No matter what had appeared else where—such was the truth, as he had not, up to the time of publishing ever seen or ever heard of any thing of the kind. Some months after—one and another said that it was like some German or some French Music they had seen. At last he obtained several pamphlets containing Music in Numerals, in some respects like the Numeral Harmony.

In short it seems that Music has been published for years in Germany in a similar style though less perfected and systematised:—That it has spread into all the Common Schools and has made great progress in Church Music:—that the voice of Germany now is in favor of the universal adoption of Music in Numerals, as it seems that there is more of it published and in use in that country now than at any previous time; that the last prejudice is being removed, that which relates to orchestral accompaniments. The objection there was—not that it could not be played as easy, but, that in the way they printed it, it took up too much room.

In this respect, Messrs. Day and Beal's System is most perfect, representing as it does, all the sounds of nine Scales on the Space of a Common Staff the Old way. He remarked, that in Paris Numeral Music had been introduced with the greatest success. Some of the most difficult Music of the great masters having been published in figures and having been performed on public occasions.

When they first published this system in Dec. 1845, they expected every manner of opposition, but it had not come until lately when, selfish men becoming jealous of its rapid spread all over the country, had began to look around for arguments, and to summon their allies to oppose the system. Thus far they have been of essential service in making it known. It has already been introduced into nearly every State in the Union and letters were received almost every day speaking in the highest terms, of the satisfaction of all parties who had introduced it. It was now used in a great many Choirs and Schools. Some eminent teachers had given up the Old way altogether.

The Lecturer claimed the system to be with them entirely original, notwithstanding whatever might have appeared elsewhere of a similar kind. Many had told them, since their system came out, that they had thought of a similar system.

He remarked, that they had only begun their publications in this style of Music, they intended to republish all the old popular tunes and furnish a full supply of Music of every description.

The Lecturer referred to the arrangement of the Numeral Harmony:—the rules and exercises were easy to refer to, being in Chapters and Articles in an inductive order, and embraced a most thorough course of instructions. If a School were to sing the Old way, this course would be the best for them to pursue, being more pleasing and more thorough than it can be the Old way. He also remarked that in the Lectures to be given he should presume some knowledge on the part of the class:—since, the object was not so much to teach as it was to show *how* to teach. He remarked that there were three ways of presenting these elements:

*First*, in getting up Schools, the representation of the system might be briefly made to audiences under the heads of Pitch, Length and Compass. Thus a general idea could be given of the Method and the few things necessary to learn in order to read Music.

*Second*, The Rules and exercises all taken in regular order might be necessary in some cases of dull Scholars:—They were so inductive step by step, that the dullest might be taught by this Method how to sing, and their voices well brought out.

*Third*, To Select the exercises necessary for a Common School. Of them a teacher must judge. Some Schools more advanced, would not need to sing but a few:—others, would require more drilling.

In regard to size of the Book he remarked, that it was *really* larger than it seemed to be; there being three tunes on the same space where it was usual to print only two in the Old Method. Again, the tunes were all good—not to say excellent. There was no oddities. Every tune was an useful one and adapted to church service. Among these would be found tunes in every metre in common use. He believed that the book contained more useful and practical Music than some books which numbered twice as many tunes, among which were many which were only put in for oddities or to fill out the Book.

He would be happy for the class to ask any questions, and suggested that they supply themselves with note books to preserve notes, of the substance of the various lectures.

The Lecturer then proceeded to give the following notice on cards:

*The regular exercises of each day will be as follow.*

From 8 to 10, A. M., and 2 1-2 to 4, P. M., Lecture on Teaching, by H. W. DAY, A. M.;  
From 10 to 11, practice of sacred Music;  
From 11 to 12, Lecture;  
From 12 to 1, P. M., Lecture;  
From 4 to 6—Convention for the discussion of Musical subjects;  
From 7 to 9 in the evening, Singing of Glees.

During the session of the Class, Mr. Lucas will deliver three Lectures, drawing from his long experience such information as will be important to those who are engaged in teaching and promoting music.

Mr. DAY will deliver two or three Lectures on fundamental Harmony, and on the Philosophy of the Scale.

Mr. BROOKS will deliver one Lecture on the History of Music, with notices of various instruments.

Mr. DAY will deliver a Lecture on Teaching Music in Juvenile and sabbath schools.

Recess one hour and a half.

At the close of his labours there, just before returning to Boston, he was presented with a gold and silver medal valued at about \$20, on a public occasion, as a token of respect and approbation.

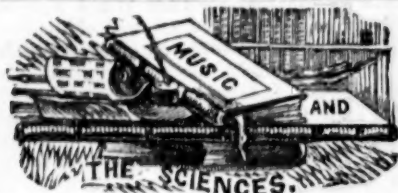
To be Continued.



A gentleman writing from Oswego Co. N. Y. speaking of a teacher who has used and likes the Numeral Harmony, and himself ordering a lot for his own use, says, "we adopt your system and throw away works on the log way construction that is, the staff and notes. We choose rather to go by electricity, than to 'bother' along at the slow pace of the tortoise."

### To Correspondents.

Mr. JOSEPH CLARK will act as our agent in such towns in Connecticut as he may visit.  
Mr. SILAS BOWERS will also act as an agent for this paper in this State.  
Mr. Samuel F. Bacon, Gorham; and Mr. Ansel W. Hanson, Buxton Center, will also act as our agents.  
Mr. WILLIAM PRICE, Jr., will please act as agent for the Journal in such parts of Maine as he may visit.  
Mr. I. S. HOPKINSON will also act as an agent for this paper.  
Mr. H. A. ROSS.—We are sorry that we have not got a single number of 24—vol. 4, for him. If any one of our subscribers can spare that number, they will please send to H. A. ROSS, Middleburg, O.  
EXCHANGES.—We are much obliged to those exchanges who have so kindly noticed our musical operations.



## JOURNAL OF MUSIC.

### Great News from Maine.

#### Our System Blown Up.

Mr. Waters, we understand by a gentleman who passed through Augusta, is getting up schools in all directions on the new system. A teacher of the old round notes, experienced a mortifying thing in his school hard by Mr. Waters, and, as the story goes, they raised a kind of a mob—visited his large school—fired off a gun in the house, &c. &c. So it seems they are determined to "blow it up." One such scrape as this was in every town will give us complete victory. Mr. Waters will probably do more in that vicinity by way of teaching every body to sing, than fifteen teachers on the old plan.

**SINGING SCHOOLS.**—Some less than a dozen singing schools are now advertised in the city; some of them must be small. All prices from \$1 to \$2 for twenty-four evenings. Agreeable to the provisions in the constitution, one on the old system will commence soon, under the direction of the Boston Phonographic Musical Institution. This is to carry out the design of the institution to furnish the best musical facilities to the members.

**THE PSALTRY.**—A gentleman writing from Melone Ohio has the following very significant remarks in regard to the Psaltry:—"We have excommunicated the Psaltry from our part of the country. The Universalists here sing from two or three copies of it, and except those I do not hear of it. A few are in our book stores and we will return them and pay the difference for 'Psalmodists.' But the Southerners 'won't do it.' I lugged a lot of them up to one of our retailers, and after running it over we took a vote whether to get it. They all raised hands and turned up noses to refuse it. Salt wouldn't save it."

\* Probably by 'Salt' he refers to the few of Zuner's tunes here and there in the book. The Handel and Haydn Society's Collection is said to be the best work Mr. Mason ever edited. But in this it will be recollected that he had Mr. Zuner, who was the organist at that time, to correct and alter the harmony;—in fine, to give the finishing stroke. Here is where the salt came from in that book. Mr. Zuner got sick of the fun of playing second fiddle, while somebody else got all the honor and cash—cut and cleared. Then a certain man turned upon him and said in a store on Washington Street, that he could hardly play Old Hundred correctly! If we mistake not, it was "that he could not play it at all."

Who was called on by a messenger from main on two occasions, and he did not know that there was such a paper in existence as the Journal of Music? And who when called on by the man himself, did not know whether Mr. Day was in the city or had gone to Texas, or to the Moon,—much less of the Journal of Music? The man found both Mr. Day and the Journal of Music, and related the above circumstances. He probably did not care that the man should subscribe for the paper and therefore did not know anything about it. Miniature Popery must come down. It can't live with men of free minds.

**WHALING.**—When a whale receives a harpoon he usually attempts to hide himself in the depths, until his necessities compel him to spout at a distance. He blows here and there and the bloody waters tell of his waning strength. Vain are his efforts; the harpoon is in him. By and by an other and another sink deep in his vitals and then comes the death struggle.

We have heard of "land sharks" who rob the seamen of their hard earned wages, and from what we have seen in the papers we conclude that there must be an occasional whale abroad as intelligence has reached the city of spouting and blowing in different places. The harpoon of truth probably drove him from his sleeping position, while he was dreaming that he was king of the Ocean.

Gentlemen who wish to become teachers of the new Sight Singing Method, can receive private instruction at any time by Mr. H. W. Day, the editor of the new system, on reasonable terms.

**THE SCHOOL** under the direction of the Boston Phonographic Musical Institution, numbers nearly 200. Regular members are constantly being added.

MR. BAKER, a distinguished teacher of music is commencing schools in the vicinity, on the new method.

### Literary and Musical Notices.

The Commencement of Waterville College, Me., was one of rare interest. The day was fine and the exercises very commendatory. The Oration of Rev. Mr. Chapin of Charlestown, was one of his happiest efforts.

The College grounds are in fine order. The new chapel building, with its commanding tower is finished outside and nearly completed within. The prospects of this College are very flattering; the advantages of the best kind.

A student in Western Reserve College, who has been there in various stages of education for nine years, has supported himself by grafting, inoculating, and otherwise introducing choice fruits, and has, in fact, revolutionized and luxuriated all the towns around. Much better than to beg for an education. [Mail.

**THE MODERN HARP, or BOSTON SACRED MELODIST.** A collection of Church Music, comprising in addition to many of the most popular tunes in common use, a great variety of new and original Tunes, Sentences, Chants, Motetts and Anthems, adapted to Religious Worship, Societies, Singing Schools, &c. By E. L. WHITE & J. E. GOULD. Published by Benjamin B. Mussey, No. 29 Corn Hill, Boston.

The Editors and Publishers would make no apology for adding an other to the many Music Books now in use. **THE MODERN HARP** is offered to the public as containing a full, concise and interesting course of elements, and about 300 and more pages of Music, which it is believed is not excelled by any other work. There is nothing of the milk and water style, in the work, which has been so justly condemned. The Melodies are pleasing and tasteful, the Harmony full, flowing, and graceful. The new Music, embracing original compositions, arrangements, and selections from the best masters, must be admired by all who love good Music. In metres the wants of all denominations are fully met. Singing Schools will find a great variety of lively and tasteful Music, adapted to their various stages of progress; and Choirs will find some tunes and pieces sufficiently in advance to afford motives of improvement.

The books will be sold to Choristers, to Teachers and the Trade, at the usual discount prices.

The Psalter, a Collection of Sacred Music; embracing the various metres in use among Christian denominations, arranged in three and four parts, with an accompaniment for the organ. Composed by J. C. Beckel. Published by Lindsay and Blackstone, Philadelphia.

This is a new book of 46 pages and about as many tunes in various metres. The Psalms and Hymns set to music are mostly selected from the Book of Common Prayer, but are found in most Hymn Books. It seems that the author is a teacher of music, and having occasion to write and copy music for his classes, has taken a more ready way of multiplying copies by employing the printer. This is all right. Let every teacher take a similar course:—write and copy music for his classes and publish that which is approved. We think the book promises to be very useful in churches, and will find a ready sale, if it does not come too high. The leading melodies are very pretty and chaste; most of them run pretty well up, with no low notes. The most popular melodies which have stood the test of ages, have both high and low notes, which answer as resting places for the voice. The harmony is very classical and well written. The music is considerably in advance of most of that which is now palmed off for the public use.

We should not say enough without remarking that some of the tunes are specimens of exquisite taste. No rudiments. The book is got out in a neat style, common sized page—round notes.

**AN INDIAN RAIN MAKER**, attributed his want of success to the "tinkle, tinkle" of the missionary bell. A public attempt to make it rain drove him to this excuse as his last resort. A large portion of the people were convinced of the folly of the incantations.

## Communications.

### ENQUIRIES BY A GENTLEMAN IN OHIO.

MR. H. W. DAY,

Dear Sir:

By a request of Mr. D. W. C. Dickson of Penfield, I address a few lines to you at this time, he says he sent you a dollar to pay up for the Journal of Music, one year ago this present month, and paid the postage, and has not received the paper in return.—He has sustained a great loss a few weeks since by fire. After getting his grain all harvested it was fired by an incendiary, all of his one years labor burnt to ashes. The supposed individual that set the fire has been arrested and held to bail for his appearance at the Court in September. Mr. Dickson continues to teach Music here in Penfield, his choir sings very well.

Some think the tunes are but a skeleton for the singer to clothe and complete, for my part I cannot agree with them for I think that the writer of the music has given all the directions that are necessary for the proper performance of the piece, and if I perform it as the Author designed it should be, that is all that is required, I should like your opinion on this subject in the Journal of Music.

I saw in the last Number of the Journal an advertisement of a new work. The American Violinist, By Jarvis F. Hanks, Professor of Music, which I should like very much, the price was not mentioned if you will send it to me with the price marked I will on the reception of it send you the cash.

I remain your Obedient Servant and Friend.

WM. A. PENFIELD.

**ANSWER.** The enquiry of our friend relates to a matter of taste. If the poetry is well written i. e. well measured, and the tune is well selected,—if it be well adapted to the hymn, the intention of the author should be strictly adhered to. And, as these circumstances should always be presupposed, the general rule must be to sing tunes strictly correct—or in accordance with the taste of the composer.

Two exceptions arise to this rule;—one where the hymn is prosaic in character and not well measured. If in this case we follow the tune strictly, the sentiment will be violated. Here the tune and sentiment must mutually suffer. Do not spoil either the tune or the words. Another exception would be when tunes are selected which are not fit to be sung:—i. e. not adapted to the expressions of any sentiment.—They abound in some of our popular music books. Many of them are not worthy of the name of specimens in Harmony.

Another exception is when the Leader picks out, it may be a good tune, but quite inappropriate to the hymn, so that to do justice to the tune it should be sung loud or soft—quick or slow, and the sentiment requires a different movement. But as it is usual to lay down exceptions for the ignorant, we might as well abide by the general rule that we should sing agreeable to the intention of the author of the music.

Violinist \$1

A correspondent writing from New Jersey says: "By what I can see and learn from your paper, I think it (the new notation) an improvement, if not a great improvement."

A correspondent from Brooklyn N. Y., Mr. Webster, writes "that he" has introduced the New Notation into all his classes public and private, and that "it goes to a charm." Says also that more than a month since he "introduced it into all the city public schools" and that "to use a common expression 'it takes like hot cakes well buttered,' that all are delighted with it" and a number of other things quite as strong in its favor. Fire away Mr. Johnson, you will no doubt establish the system by your Musical Gazette. It should not be forgotten, that all who become acquainted with it and pronounce it good, will put a low estimate on those who out of envy and selfishness deny a useful invention. It will gradually be known who are friends to musical advancement and who oppose every thing that does not proceed from their contracted nutshells, and contribute to their pockets. The pobs of Mr. Mason and any servile horn-blower will certainly not change the wind or tide. Improvement marches on and leaves the ill-effected to console themselves with their own grumblings and dismay.

## Missionary Intelligence.

### CHINA.

China is a very large country, and has more people in it than any other country in the world. The king, or rather the emperor, who is at the head of it, rules over as much as a thousand miles of country in every



direction; and his people are more than three hundred millions in number.

China has very long and mighty rivers, and it has large canals: one of them is at least seven hundred miles long. People say that as many as thirty thousand men were at work at it forty years, before they could finish it.

China has vast ridges of mountains covered with forest trees. It has also a great number of towns and cities. Some say that as many as four thousand of them, at the least, have walls round them.

The great wall, high as it was, did not prevent the Tartars from conquering China as was expected. They made desperate attacks, and took the country; and the emperor who now rules over China is a Tartar.

The wall was built about three hundred years since. It climbs over hills and mountains as much as five thousand feet high, it would surprise you.

Some parts of the wall are built with stone, and some parts of brick; and every now and then there is a strong tower.

The wall is about thirty feet high, and the towers are about forty feet; but where there was little danger the wall was built lower; and where the danger was great, it was much higher. There is no other such in the world. Though it has been built more than two thousand years, yet there it stands, and is likely to stand. There is as much stone, and brick, and earth, in this mighty defence, as would build a thick wall all round the world, five or six feet high, though the world is twenty-four thousand miles round it. The great wall may not be much more than one thousand miles long, but when you consider its height, and thickness, and the great number of its towers, you will find that what I say is true. It has stood for two thousand years; but time will conquer it at last.

And China's wall, as crumbling clay,  
Or mouldering dust, will pass away.

*The Chinese, by Uncle Adam.*

**SCOTTISH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.**—Its receipts for one year were only £6,554; while the expenditures during the same period were £8,737. It has eight missionary stations on the island of Jamaica; and it reports 6 missionaries, 9 male teachers (one of whom is a native,) and 2 female teachers.

**THE HOLY LAND.**—Rev. S. L. Pomroy says:—My tour in Palestine was one of very great interest. I cannot tell with what emotions I wandered among the hills of Galilee, sat down upon the shores of that beautiful lake of Tiberias, surveyed the sweet scenery of Nazareth and Mount Tabor, and the glorious plain of Esdraelon. Twice I ascended Gerizim, and saw more than half of Palestine spread out before me. I wish you could have sat down with me at "Jacob's Well," and gone with me to Bethel, Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Gethsemane, Siloam, Mount Olivet, Bethany, Jericho, Jordan, the Dead Sea, &c. I had every advantage that could be desired. In the month of March and April, while I was wandering over the country, I was forced to exclaim fifty times, "truly this is Canaan, a land of hills and valleys; and fountains of water, the glory of all lands." Yet probably not one-quarter part of it is, at present, under the hand of cultivation. What must it have been in the days of Solomon.

**THE DESERT IN BLOSSOM.**—The present seems to be one of the most encouraging times the world has ever seen in relation to the missionary field. News reach us from every quarter of revivals of religion at the different Missionary Stations. Hundreds and thousands of the poor heathen are receiving the Gospel—turning from their dumb Idols to the Living Jehovah. Christians mourn the general desolations of Zion in our own land; but they should take encouragement in view of the divine goodness which is being experienced abroad.

**EXAMPLE FOR CHRISTIANS.**—The Rajah of Burdwan expends \$111,000 annually of his income upon idols and Brahmins!

Last annual receipts of the	
British Missionary Society,	£26,398
Wesleyan " "	£112,823
Church " "	£102,458
London " "	£79,745

**WESLEYANS IN FRANCE.**—The Wesleyans have 130 places of worship in France, 55 local preachers, 123 class leaders, 1,289 church members; they preach the gospel to more than 12,000 hearers.

**MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.**—Miss Emily Judson, the late Fanny Forrester, has taken an affecting farewell of the churches, where she has been connected, she has left all and gone from home to aid in the building up of the Redeemers Kingdom in heathen lands.

**GREECE.**—Dr. King has had a long trial for republishing extracts from early greek authors and showing the foolish superstition that holds the people in ignorance. He is to have another trial—will probably be condemned and suffer imprisonment.

**TOLERATION IN TURKEY.**—Through the influence of the English and Prussian Ambassadors and the American charge, the sanction of the sublime Porte has been obtained to the principle "that men are not to be punished for their religious belief." This is a great change from the state of things in 1843, when men were hung or beheaded for a change of faith. The persecuted Arminians by the interference of the same foreign ministers, have been restored to their places of business.

**ROME** has sent out a great many Jesuit Priests to the South Sea Islands to subvert the labours of our Missionaries. They have not accomplished much, as the heathens know more of the Bible than the Priests do.

**THE CHOCTAWS** have been visited by a gracious revival in one of the Missionary Schools.

**THE KARENS.**—A late letter states that 372 have recently been baptized. The harvest is white—the laborers are few, who will hear the Macedonian cry and go to their help?

A great revival is in progress among the Nestorians of Persia. It first appeared in the Missionary Schools.

**THE UNITED STATES** has one minister to every 1,400;—England one for every 600 souls—the heathen world only one to every 1,500,000.

**GIVING** to the Missionary cause. The poor Widow could cast in her mite, and so can any one else. This act of charity was approved by the Saviour. Hence we conclude that it is the duty and privilege of each and all to contribute something to the cause of benevolence. The mere moralist can easily find arguments in support of such a proposition. Those who believe in a superintending Providence must admit it.

**SPEECH** of John Sunday at a recent Missionary meeting

"There is a gentleman," said Shawundais. There is a gentleman, I suppose, now in this house; he is a very fine gentleman, but he is very modest, he does not like to show himself. I do not know how long it is now since I saw him, he comes out so little. I am very much afraid he sleeps a great deal of his time, when he ought to be going and doing good. His name is Mr. Gold. Mr. Gold are you here to night, or are you sleeping in your iron chest? Come out. Mr. Gold? Come out and help us to every creature. Ah, Mr. Gold, you ought be ashamed of yourself, to sleep so much in your iron chest! Look at your white brother, Mr. Silver. He does a great deal of good in the world while you are sleeping.—Come out, Mr. Gold! Look, too, at your little brown brother, Master Copper. He is everywhere! Your little brother is running about all the time, doing all he can. Why don't you come out, Mr. Gold? Well, if you wont come out yourself, send us your shirt, that is, a bank note.—*Wesleyan Jun. Off.*

A DYING HEATHEN in the interior expressed to a traveller his hope of heaven founded on the atonement of Christ. On enquiry it was ascertained that he had some time previous picked up two leaves of the New Testament and from them learned the way to heaven.



## News Department.

**MEXICO.** Sept. 3.—Commodore Stoes of the United States squadron entered the harbor of Monterey in July, and proclaimed pacific intentions to the people of California, on the ground that they become part and parcel of the United States. Captain Montgomery entered the harbor of Yerbo Dona and issued his summons to the people to surrender. The Californians are divided in the matter. It is said that Gen. Parades is confined in prison and that Gen. Sales has called a Congress on the Constitution of 1824, to assemble in December next, the 6th.

Commodore Conner has permitted Santa Anna to enter Vera Cruz. This is condemned as impolitic.

The United States brig Thuxton was lost a short time since, through the carelessness or ignorance of the pilot. The Mexicans made prisoners of the crew and destroyed the ship before relief could be had.

Sept. 14.—There is a rumor of peace with Mexico. It seems to be nothing more than a proposition on our part, which will cede Upper California to the United States.

Sept. 16.—A military riot occurred near Matamoros among a company of Irish volunteers. In quelling it numbers were killed and wounded. Forty men above Biggesa the steamboat Express burst her boiler and sank much disaster and loss of life—soldiers. Col. Harvey marched with about 600

strong towards Monterey. This town is now fortified by Mexican forces 3000 to 8000—and is 230 miles west of Matamoros. The movement of the army to this place is slow.

The ministers of England and France declare the intention of their Governments is to render Mexico no aid whatever in the war.

Oct. 14. Important news has reached us from the seat of war. Gen. Taylor with about 6000 of his regular troops, had reached Monterey on the 19th Sept. On the 21st an attack was made on the outposts, which were strongly fortified. One after another was taken by storm, until all the forts outside the town were captured, with guns and ammunition to a considerable amount.

From the detailed accounts, it seems that the attack and the successive battles which continued three days, were the most daring on record. The town was fortified "beyond belief," and defended by Gen. Ampudia with a force of about 11,000. It was penetrated at a great loss on our part between the cross-fires of their cannon from the forts and batteries, and enemies met at the point of bayonet. The Mexicans had every possible advantage, but were driven in disorder within the strong holds in the city. At the close of the third day, Gen. Ampudia sent a flag of truce and was allowed a hearing. He was to be permitted to retire with his army with small arms, leaving all the larger guns, Government stores, and town in the possession of Gen. Taylor—and was not to cross a certain line for a term of time. Some of the army, after so much hard fighting, and the town and the whole army so nearly made prisoners of war, were not well pleased with these capitulations. The town contains about 12,000 inhabitants and is the capitol. The Mexican soldiers are "leaking out" in citizens clothes.

**NAUVOO.**—This place is in a constant state of confusion and mobocracy. Martial authority calling out 1,000 men has been resorted to by the neighboring towns, to obtain a runaway from justice.

**THE WORLD'S** Temperance convention in London was somewhat disturbed by exciting speeches and wrangling about slavery.

**ALEXANDRIA.**—The vote for retrocession was 763 in favor to 222 against.

**ELECTION.**—In twelve towns in Vt. there appears to be a large Whig gain.

A GREAT FIRE recently broke out in a Brewery in Albany and continued about 5 hours, consuming property to the amount of \$100,000.

Santa Fee has been taken possession of without firing a gun.

A letter from Madrid, Aug. 11th, states that 236 soldiers compromised in the Galician Insurrection, were saved by a young woman, who, being attached to one of them, on the sentence of their condemnation—dressed in men's clothes and accompanied her lover. As they approached Lisbon she suggested to the soldiers that they should rise—They chose her as leader not knowing her sex and she first laid hands on the captain—and succeeded in liberating them from approaching death.

Capt. Harris of the bark Perue on his return from Comstadt, rescued the officers and crew of the brig Britania bound to Wales. She was in a sinking condition and was with great difficulty and danger boarded.

Confessions of the blackwest crime, were made by a distinguished physician of Romeo, Mich., when on his supposed death-bed, implicating some of the most respectable citizens.

**CHANGE OF WEATHER.**—Twenty-four degrees in one night—Wednesday Sept. 9th. For ten days previous the weather has been more oppressive than has been known for many years.

**THE WIFE OF PAREDES.**—The Savannah Republican says that Paredes is not more remarkable as a soldier than his wife as a heroine. She always accompanies the army on horseback, and on several occasions has been known to dress her husband's wounds with her own hands, on the field of battle.

A foreign paper makes known the invention of a new brake by which a train of cars can be instantaneously stopped without the least danger.

**NEW YORK,** Sept. 10th.—The steamer Excelsior, laden with freight and passengers, hence for Kingston, N. Y., burst her boilers after leaving the dock, and burnt to the water's edge. Passengers mostly saved, many injured. Three hands missing.

**THE WEATHER** this summer and fall has been uncommonly warm.

The city authorities have enacted restrictive laws in regard to theaters, forbidding the sale of intoxicating drinks, the admission of females without male attendants, and a number of others, which it is hoped will check their ruinous influences.

Many of the volunteers who enlisted for three months, have returned from the seat of war.

**BOSTON ACADEMY.**—The city papers are petitioning the Legislature to annul the act of incorporation of this humbug society.

## Foreign.

**THE CIRCASSIANS** under their famous chief Schamgh are maintaining their ground in the mountains, and putting the Russians to flight.

**THE NEW POPE**, is very popular in Spain. Some persons have been liberated who have been confined.

O'Connell has dissolved partnership with the Nation newspaper.

The potato blight in England has caused a rise in the price of grain.

The potatoe crop in Ireland and England is almost entirely cut off. The Irish seem in a distressed condition. A malignant cholera has broken out in various instances when the people have eaten the diseased potatoes—which the swine would not touch.



## Miscellaneous.

**GREAT CLOCK.**—Henry C. Wright, in a recent letter to the Liberator, thus describes the great clock in the cathedral of Strasburg.

"The priests and military have retired, and I am now sitting in a chair facing the gigantic clock—from the bottom to the top not less than 100 feet, and about 30 feet wide and 15 deep. Around me are many strangers, waiting to see the workings of this clock when it strikes the hour of noon. Every eye is upon the clock. It now wants five minutes of twelve. The clock has struck, and the people are gone, except a few whom the sexton, or head man with a wand and sword, is conducting round the building. The clock is struck in this way: the dial is some twenty feet from the floor, on each side of which is a cherub, or little boy with a mallet, and over the dial is a small bell. The cherub on the left strikes the first quarter, that on the right the second quarter. Some fifty feet over the dial, in a large niche, is a huge figure of Time, a bell in his right hand. In front stands a figure of a young man with a mallet, who strikes the third quarter on the bell in the hand of Time, and then glides, with a slow step, round behind Time; out comes an old man, with a mallet, and places himself in front of him. As the hour of twelve comes, the old man raises his mallet and deliberately strikes twelve times on the bell, that echoes through the building, and is heard round the region of the church. Then the old man glides slowly behind father Time, and the young man comes on readily to perform his part as time comes, round again. Soon as the old man has struck twelve and disappeared, another set of machinery is put in motion, some twenty feet higher still. It is thus: there is a high cross with an image of Christ on it. The instant twelve has struck, one of the apostles walks out from behind, comes in front, turns, facing the cross, bows, and walks around to his place. As he does so another comes out in front, turns, bows, and passes in; so twelve apostles, figures large as life, walk round, bow, and pass on. As the last appears, an enormous cock, perched on the pinnacle of the clock slowly flaps its wings, stretches forth its neck, and crows three times, so loud as to be heard outside the church to some distance, and so naturally as to be mistaken for a real cock. Then all is as silent as death. No wonder; this clock is the admiration of Europe. It was made in 1500, and has performed these mechanical wonders ever since, except about fifty years, when it was out of repair.—*Watchtower.*

**A RELIGION OF CEREMONIES.**—There is scarcely an hour in the day (says Thompson, in his Recollections of Mexico,) when the bells are not heard in the streets, announcing that some priest is on his way to administer the sacrament to some one sick or dying. The priest is seated in a coach, drawn by two mules, followed by ten or a dozen friars with gold wax candles, chanting as they go. The coach is preceded by a man who rings a small bell to announce the approach of the Host; when every one who happens to be in the street is expected to uncover himself and kneel, and the inmates of all the houses on the street do the same thing. Nothing is more common than to hear them exclaim, whenever they hear the bell, "Dios viene, Dios viene."—God is coming, God is coming; when what ever they may be doing, they instantly fall on their knees. What I have described is the Host to some common person. The procession is more or less numerous, and the person in the coach of more or less dignity, from an humble priest to the archbishop of Mexico, according to the dignity and station of the person visited. Sometimes the procession is accompanied by a large band of music. The visit of the Host to the Senora Santa Anna, of which I have heretofore spoken, was attended by a procession of twenty thousand people, headed by the archbishop. Until very recently, every one was required to kneel, and a very few years since an American shoemaker was murdered in his shop for refusing to do it. But now they are satisfied if you pull off your hat and stop until the Host passes.

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# LADY OF BEAUTY,

OR COURTSHIP, MIDDLE AGE, AND REFLECTION.

Trio. Key of G or F Major.

FROM GLEES FOR THE MILLION. KNYVETT.

1st Voice. O, la-dy, sweet la-dy, O, la-dy, sweet la-dy, un-veil those eyes, The stars are dim, the moon

2d Voice. 2. O, la-dy, sweet la-dy, O, la-dy, sweet la-dy, thy for-tune smiles The sun is up the dews

Bass. 3. O, la-dy, sweet la-dy, O, la-dy, sweet la-dy, thy years are told, Nor wealth nor friends true

is gone, The stars are dim, the moon is gone, This hour's for love, for love a-lone, O, hear its sighs.

are past, The sun is up, the dews are past, The hopes of years are come at last, But wealth be-guiles.

joy can give, Nor wealth nor friends true joy can give, 'Tis found by those who pious live, 'Tis not in gold.

Chorus.

La-dy of beau-ty a-way, a-way, Ro-ses will fade as time flies on, Ro-ses will fade, Time flies on

Weep when you must but now be gay, Life is too short to be sighing on,

Roses will fade,

La-dy of beauty a-way a-way, Roses will fade as time flies on, Ro-ses will fade,

Weep when you must but now be gay, Life is too short to be sighing on.

## Lady of Beauty—Continued.

Fa la la la la la fa la la la fa la la la la la fa la la la la la fa la la la la la

time flies on, Fa la la la la la fa la la la fa la la la la la fa la la la la la fa la la la la la

Key of G Major.

## "ALL NODDIN'—Glee.

Rather slow > dim. pp f > dim. slower. End.

Sopr. We are all noddin, nid, nid, noddin, We are all noddin, and dropping off to sleep. To keep us awake we have all done our best, But we're

Alto, 2. We are all noddin, nid, nid, noddin, We are all noddin, and dropping off to sleep. The hour it is late, we'll no longer delay, But we'll

Tenor, 2. We are all noddin, nid, nid, noddin, We are all noddin, and dropping off to sleep. The hour it is late, we'll no longer delay, But we'll

Bass, 2. We are all noddin, nid, nid, noddin, We are all noddin, and dropping off to sleep. The hour it is late, we'll no longer delay, But we'll

## THE HAYMAKERS.—Round.

Key of F Major. FIRST VOICE.

2nd Voice.

THIRD VOICE.

wea-ry and hea-vy, So home to our rest.

Hear, hear the lark, sa-lu-ting the dawn, Ye merry, merry Haymakers away to the lawn!

Work, work, work while you may, Work while the dew is seen on the spray!

Now 'tis falling, hear them balling, down in yonder vale, Where mirth and joy with la-bor prevail.

# GLEES FOR THE MILLION,

SELECTED, ARRANGED AND COMPOSED BY

I. B. WOODBURY.

**Andante. DUETT & TRIO. (For either Male or Female voices.)\*** I. B. WOODBURY.

**1st & 2d Soprano Or Tenor.**

1. And are these the mountains, Where once I roamed so gai - ly! And are these the fountains I loved to vis - it dai - ly!

**Accompiment.**

2. And are these the val - lies Where blithely once I sport - ed? And are these the woodlands, Whose cool shade once I courted?

**1st Sopr. or Ten. Lento. ad lib. a tempo. Rit.**

A - las, 'tis so, I only, I am changed; Yes, these are the vallies, Yes these are the woodlands, The scenes are not altered, I only, I have changed.

**2d Sopr. or Ten.**

A - las, 'tis so, I only, I am changed. Yes, these are the vallies, Yes, these are the woodlands, The scenes are not altered, I only, I have changed.

**Bass.**

A - las, 'tis so, I only, I am changed. Yes these are the vallies, Yes these are the woodlands, The scenes are not altered, I only, I have changed

\* If sung by Male voices, the Air in the Duett, and the 1st and 2d Soprano in the Trio, should be sung an 8va lower than written.

## LANGDON. C. M.

**Key of F Major.**

1. Fa - ther of mer - cies, in thy word What endless glory shines! For - ev - er be thy name adored, For these ce - lestial lines.

2. 'Tis here the tree of knowledge grows And yields a fair repast; Here purer sweets than nature knows Invite the longing taste.

3. 'Tis here the Saviour's welcome voice Spreads heavenly peace around, And life and everlast - ing joys Attend the blissful sound.

4. O may these heavenly pa - ges be My ever-dear delight; And still new beauties may I see And still in - creas - ing light.

5. Di - vine in - structor, gra - cious Lord, Be thou for - ever near; Teach me to love thy sacred word, And view my Saviour here

## PEARLGATE. C. M.

**Key of G Major.**

1. There is a land of pure delight, Where saints immortal reign; E - ter - nal day excludes the night, And pleasures banish pain.

2. There ev - erlast - ing spring abides And never - fading flowers; Death like a narrow sea divides That heavenly land from ours.

3. Sweet fields beyond the swelling flood, Stand dressed in living green; So to the Jews fair Canaan stood, While Jordan rolled between.

4. But timorous mortals start and shrink To cross this narrow sea, And linger, trembling, on the brink, And fear to launch away.

5. O could we make our doubts remove Those gloomy doubts that rise, And see the Canaan that we love With unobscured eyes.

6. Could we but climb where Moses stood, And view the landscape o'er, Not Jordan's stream nor death's cold flood Should fright us from the shore.

## SILLOAM. C. M.

From the Choral, by permission.

I. B. WOODBURY.

**Key of D Major.**

1. By cool Si - loam's sha - dy rill How fair the lil - y grows! How sweet the breath, beneath the hill, Of Sharon's dewy rose!

2. Lo! such the child whose ear - ly feet The paths of peace have trod, Whose secret heart, with influence sweet, Is upward drawn to God

3. By cool Si - loam's sha - dy rill The lil - y must de - cay: The rose, that blooms beneath the hill, Must shortly fade away.

4. And soon, too soon, the wintry hour Of man's ma - tur - er age Will shake the soul with sorrow's power And stormy passion's rage

5. O thou who givest life and breath, We seek thy grace alone, In childhood, manhood, age and death, To keep us still thine own.